

Application of: Colin N.B. COOK et al.  
Serial No.: 10/792,286  
Filed: March 4, 2004  
Reply to Office Action of December 12, 2007

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in view of the present amendment and in light of the following discussions, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2 and 12-15 are currently pending in the application. Claims 3-11 were previously canceled and claim 1 has been amended herewith. The change to claim 1 includes the correction of a typographical error that the examiner indicated was already the interpretation that he had used to examine the claims when preparing the last Office Action. Thus, no new matter has been added.

In the outstanding Office Action, claim 1 was objected to as containing a typographical error; claims 1, 2, 12, 13 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2002/0038334 (hereinafter “the ‘334 publication”); and claim 14 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the ‘334 publication in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,828,372.

In response to the objection to claim 1, claim 1 has been amended to reintroduce a word unintentionally deleted from that claim. Thus, that ground for objection should be withdrawn.

In response to the rejection of claims 1, 2, 12, 13 and 15, amended claim 1 and its dependent claims are patentably distinguishing over the applied reference. Claim 1 recites “testing an operating system of the logical mouse to determine if the operating system of the logical mouse supports the use of a USB-based human interface descriptor (HID) using absolute movement of a mouse cursor to an absolute position other than the origin.” The Office Action asserts that this limitation is taught by the ‘334 publication because paragraph [0072] discloses “basic system testing.” However, to the extent that the Office Action is alleging that “basic system testing” inherently includes the claimed testing, it is respectfully submitted that the exemplary types of testing -- “code checking, FPGA checking and RAM testing” -- that are listed are other type of testing that are not

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inherently the claimed testing of an operating system for a specific function – i.e., support of absolute movement. Thus, the claimed testing is not inherently taught by the ‘334 publication.

Moreover, the claimed testing of an operating system would not be taught by the ‘334 publication as a stated goal of the ‘334 publication is “provid[ing] control of a remote computer independent of the operating system of the remote computer” (paragraph [0011]). Furthermore, paragraph [0013] expressly states “the present invention operates independently of the operating system (and BIOS) of the remotely controlled computer.” Thus, there is no need to “test[] an operating system of the logical mouse to determine if the operating system ... supports ... using absolute movement of a mouse cursor” as claimed. In addition, it appears that the Office Action is confusing the testing of the device itself in the ‘334 publication as compared to testing what the device is connected to -- a remote computer with an operating system. Accordingly, claim 1 is not anticipated for at least the reasons set forth above.

Claim 1 further distinguishes over the ‘334 publication in the recitation of “utilizing a universal serial bus (USB) protocol to provide absolute movement of the mouse cursor on a host computer to an absolute position other than the origin if the operating system supports the use of a USB-based human interface descriptor (HID) using absolute movement of the mouse cursor to an absolute position other than the origin.” As was discussed during the interview, the ‘334 publication does not disclose such a feature. In the ‘334 publication, a cursor of the target computer is moved using a series of relative mouse movements that are designed to push the cursor to the origin. Paragraph [0087] of the ‘334 publication states the “cursor of the target computer [is set] to a known location ... by sending to the target computer a series of mouse commands” such that “the cursor [is driven] to the upper left hand-corner (the 0,0 corner), no matter where the cursor was prior the series of commands.” After driving the mouse to the origin, “The original cursor is then forced back down to be aligned with the cross-hairs.”

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As would be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, if the series of mouse commands were small, relative movements, then the system would need to send a large number of commands to get the mouse to the upper left hand-corner, and then an additional number of commands would have to be sent to get the cursor to the point that it where the two cursors are to synchronize.

By contrast, the present invention utilizes an absolute movement (e.g., move to coordinates x543, y234) such that the process of driving to the origin and then back is not necessary. In fact, paragraph [0035] of the specification references the elimination of “rather complex sets of algorithms, which may be otherwise required to make up for lost messages and signals.” During the interview, the examiner indicated that he believed that because a cursor could be moved to a known, absolute position in the ‘334 publication, the ‘334 publication taught using absolute movement. The examiner requested that a response provide an indication of where in the specification a distinction was drawn between relative and absolute that would distinguish the claimed invention from the system of the ‘334 publication. With reference to background, the specification describes in paragraph [0004] relative movement as being relative to a current location (“e.g., move 5 pixels left from where you are”). This is distinguished from absolute movement as described in paragraph [0035] (“move to coordinates x543, y234”).

Additionally, “relative” and “absolute” are antonyms. (See attached dictionary entry for “absolute” from dictionary.com. Also see the entry for “absolute” from Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary (page 6 of the attached definitions) which states “3. Viewed apart from modifying influences or without comparison with other objects; actual; real; -- opposed to relative and comparative; as, absolute motion; absolute time or space.”

As can be seen by *Moore USA Inc. v. Standard Register Co.*, 56 USPQ2d 1223 (Fed. Cir 2000), the Federal Circuit, in the context of the Doctrine of Equivalents, has already held that arguing that opposite claim terms mean insubstantially different things

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(let alone the same thing) is contrary to patent law. (“[I]t would defy logic to conclude that a minority – the very antithesis of a majority – could be insubstantially different from a claim limitation requiring a majority.”) *Id.* at 1236. Thus, it is legally impermissible to find that the “relative” movement of the ‘334 publication is the same as or even equivalent to the “absolute movement” claimed in claim 1.

“Relative movement” and “absolute movement” are also understood terms to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,5780,217 states “The above examples illustrate that the commands forming part of the graphic language include both *relative movement* commands and *absolute movement* commands, wherein the former relate to a movement from the current position of the cursor while the latter refer to a movement with respect to some predefined origin point.” (Emphasis added.) Similarly, U.S. Patent No. 5,376,946 states “both a relative and an absolute movement relationship exists between finger displacement and cursor movement.” Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the “relative” movement of the ‘334 patent does not anticipate the “absolute movement” as claimed as those terms would be understood by those of skill in the art.

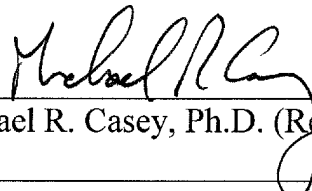
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Accordingly, the applied references do not teach all of the limitations of independent claim 1, and claim 1 and its dependent claims are patentable over the applied references. Thus, the pending claims are in condition for allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

**CHARGE STATEMENT:** Deposit Account No. 501860, order no. 2540-0707.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee specifically authorized hereafter, or any missing or insufficient fee(s) filed, or asserted to be filed, or which should have been filed herewith or concerning any paper filed hereafter, and which may be required under Rules 16-18 (missing or insufficiencies only) now or hereafter relative to this application and the resulting Official Document under Rule 20, or credit any overpayment, to our Accounting/ Order Nos. shown above, for which purpose a duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.

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<p>CUSTOMER NUMBER</p> <p><b>42624</b></p>	<p>Respectfully submitted,</p> <p>By: </p> <p>Michael R. Casey, Ph.D. (Reg.No. 40,294)</p>
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**ab·so·lute** Audio Help [**ab-suh-loot**, **ab-suh-loot**] Pronunciation Key

- Show IPA Pronunciation

- adjective

1. free from imperfection; complete; perfect: *absolute liberty*.
2. not mixed or adulterated; pure: *absolute alcohol*.
3. complete; outright: *an absolute lie; an absolute denial*.
4. free from restriction or limitation; not limited in any way: *absolute command; absolute freedom*.
5. unrestrained or unlimited by a constitution, counterbalancing group, etc., in the exercise of governmental power, esp. when arbitrary or despotic: *an absolute monarch*.
6. viewed independently; not comparative or relative; ultimate; intrinsic: *absolute knowledge*.
7. positive; certain: *absolute in opinion; absolute evidence*.
8. *Grammar*.
  - a. relatively independent syntactically. The construction *It being Sunday* in *It being Sunday, the family went to church* is an absolute construction.
  - b. (of a usually transitive verb) used without an object, as the verb *give* in *The charity asked him to give*.
  - c. (of an adjective) having its noun understood, not expressed, as *poor* in *The poor are always with us*.
  - d. characterizing the phonological form of a word or phrase occurring by itself, not influenced by surrounding forms, as *not* in *is not* (as opposed to *isn't*), or *will* in *they will* (as opposed to *they'll*). Compare *SANDHI*.

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9. *Physics*.

- a. independent of arbitrary standards or of particular properties of substances or systems: *absolute humidity*.
- b. pertaining to a system of units, as the centimeter–gram–second system, based on some primary units, esp. units of length, mass, and time.
- c. pertaining to a measurement based on an absolute zero or unit: *absolute temperature*.

10. *Education*. noting or pertaining to the scale of a grading system based on an individual's performance considered as representing his or her knowledge of a given subject regardless of the performance of others in a group: *The math department marks on an absolute scale*. Compare *CURVE* (def. 10).

11. *Climatology*. noting or pertaining to the highest or lowest value of a meteorological quantity recorded during a given, usually long, period of time: *absolute maximum temperature*.

12. *Mathematics*. (of an inequality) indicating that the expression is true for all values of the variable, as  $x^2 + 1 > 0$  for all real numbers  $x$ ; unconditional. Compare *CONDITIONAL* (def. 6).

13. *Computers*. machine-specific and requiring no translation (opposed to *SYMBOLIC*): *absolute coding*; *absolute address*.

—*noun*

14. something that is not dependent upon external conditions for existence or for its specific nature, size, etc. (opposed to *RELATIVE*).

15. **the absolute**,

- a. something that is free from any restriction or condition.
- b. something that is independent of some or all relations.
- c. something that is perfect or complete.
- d. (in Hegelianism) the world process operating in accordance with the absolute idea.

[Origin: 1350–1400; ME < L *absolūtus* free, unrestricted, unconditioned (ptp. of *absolvere* to *ABSOLVE*), equiv. to *ab-* *AB-* + *solū-* loosen + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—*Related forms*

**ab·so·lute·ness**, *noun*


—*Synonyms* 2. unadulterated, sheer, unqualified, undiluted, uncontaminated. 4. total, unconditional. **ABSOLUTE**, **UNQUALIFIED**, **UTTER** all mean unmodified. **ABSOLUTE** implies an unquestionable finality: *an absolute coward*. **UNQUALIFIED** means without reservations or conditions: *an unqualified success*. **UTTER** expresses totality or entirety: *an utter failure*. 5. autocratic, dictatorial, totalitarian. 6. categorical. 7. unequivocal, definite, sure.

—*Antonyms* 1. imperfect, flawed. 2. mixed, diluted, contaminated. 4. qualified. 6. relative.

*Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*

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**ab·so·lute**  Audio Help (āb'sə-lōōt', āb'sə-lōōt') Pronunciation Key

1. Perfect in quality or nature; complete.
  2. Not mixed; pure. See Synonyms at *pure*.
  3.
    - a. Not limited by restrictions or exceptions; unconditional: *absolute trust*.
    - b. Unqualified in extent or degree; total: *absolute silence*. See Usage Note at *infinite*.
    - c. Of, relating to, or being a word, phrase, or construction that is isolated syntactically from the rest of a sentence, as *the referee having finally arrived* in *The referee having finally arrived, the game began*.
    - d. Of, relating to, or being a transitive verb when its object is implied but not stated. For example, *inspires* in *We have a teacher who inspires* is an absolute verb.
    - e. Of, relating to, or being an adjective or pronoun that stands alone when the noun it modifies is being implied but not stated. For example, in *Theirs were the best*, *theirs* is an absolute pronoun and *best* is an absolute adjective.
    - f. Relating to measurements or units of measurement derived from fundamental units of length, mass, and time.
    - g. Relating to absolute temperature.
  4. Unconstrained by constitutional or other provisions: *an absolute ruler*.
  5. Not to be doubted or questioned; positive: *absolute proof*.
  6. *Grammar*
    - a. Of, relating to, or being a word, phrase, or construction that is isolated syntactically from the rest of a sentence, as *the referee having finally arrived* in *The referee having finally arrived, the game began*.
    - b. Of, relating to, or being a transitive verb when its object is implied but not stated. For example, *inspires* in *We have a teacher who inspires* is an absolute verb.
    - c. Of, relating to, or being an adjective or pronoun that stands alone when the noun it modifies is being implied but not stated. For example, in *Theirs were the best*, *theirs* is an absolute pronoun and *best* is an absolute adjective.
    - d. Relating to measurements or units of measurement derived from fundamental units of length, mass, and time.
    - e. Relating to absolute temperature.
  7. *Physics*
    - a. Relating to measurements or units of measurement derived from fundamental units of length, mass, and time.
    - b. Relating to absolute temperature.
  8. *Law* Complete and unconditional; final.
- n.
1. Something that is absolute.
  2. **Absolute Philosophy**
    - a. Something regarded as the ultimate basis of all thought and being. Used with *the*.
    - b. Something regarded as independent of and unrelated to anything else.

[Middle English *absolut*, from Latin *absolūtus*, *unrestricted*, past participle of *absolvere*, *to absolve*: *ab-*, *away*, see *ab-*<sup>1</sup> + *solvere*, *to loosen*; see *leu-* in Indo-European roots.]

ab'so-lute'ness *n.*

**Usage Note:** An absolute term denotes a property that a thing either can or cannot have. Such terms include *absolute* itself, *chief*, *complete*, *perfect*, *prime*, *unique*, and mathematical terms



be compared, as by *more* and *most*, or used with an intensive modifier, such as *very* or *so*. Something either is complete or it isn't—it cannot be more complete than something else. Consequently, sentences such as *He wanted to make his record collection more complete*, and *You can improve the sketch by making the lines more perpendicular*, are often criticized as illogical. · Such criticism confuses pure logic or a mathematical ideal with the rough approximations that are frequently needed in ordinary language. Certainly in some contexts we should use words strictly logically; otherwise teaching mathematics would be impossible. But we often think in terms of a scale or continuum rather than in clearly marked either/or categories. Thus, we may think of a statement as either logically true or false, but we also know that there are degrees of truthfulness and falsehood. Similarly, there may be degrees of completeness to a record collection, and some lines may be more perpendicular—that is, they may more nearly approximate mathematical perpendicularity—than other lines. · Accordingly, the objection to modification of an absolute term like *parallel* by degree seems absurd when it is used metaphorically, as in *The difficulties faced by the Republicans are quite parallel to those that confronted the Democrats four years ago*. This statement describes the structural correspondence between two distinct situations, and concerns about the possibility of intersection seem remote indeed. In this sense, parallelism is clearly a matter of degree, so one should not hesitate to modify *parallel* accordingly. See Usage Notes at [equal](#), [infinite](#), [unique](#).

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**absolute**

c.1374, from M.Fr. *absolut*, from L. *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvere* "to set free, make separate" (see [absolve](#)). Most of the current senses were in L. Sense evolution is from "detached, disengaged," thus "perfect, pure." Meaning "despotic" (1612) is from notion of "absolute in position," hence *absolutism*, 1753 in theology, 1830 in politics, first used by Gen. Perronet Thompson. *Absolutely* as an Amer.Eng. colloquial emphatic is first recorded 1892.

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**absolute**

*adjective*

1. perfect or complete or pure; "absolute loyalty"; "absolute silence"; "absolute truth"; "absolute alcohol" [ant: [comparative](#)]
2. complete and without restriction or qualification; sometimes used informally as intensifiers; "absolute freedom"; "an absolute dimwit"; "a downright lie"; "out-and-out mayhem"; "an out-and-out lie"; "a rank outsider"; "many right-down vices"; "got the job through sheer persistence"; "sheer stupidity"
3. not limited by law; "an absolute monarch"

- absolute guarantee to respect the nation's authority"
5. not capable of being violated or infringed; "infrangible human rights"

*noun*

1. something that is conceived or that exists independently and not in relation to other things; something that does not depend on anything else and is beyond human control; something that is not relative; "no mortal being can influence the absolute"

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**absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] *adjective*

complete

Example: *absolute honesty*

*Arabic:* كامل, تام

*Chinese (Simplified):* 绝对的

*Chinese (Traditional):* 絕對的, 完全的

*Czech:* absolutní, naprostý

*Danish:* absolut; total; fuldstændig

*Dutch:* absoluut

*Estonian:* absoluutne

*Finnish:* ehdoton

*French:* absolu

*German:* absolut

*Greek:* απόλυτος

*Hungarian:* teljes

*Icelandic:* algjör

*Indonesian:* mutlak

*Italian:* assoluto

*Japanese:* 絶対の

*Korean:* 완전한, 절대적인

*Latvian:* absolūts; pilnīgs

*Lithuanian:* visiškas, absoliutus

*Norwegian:* absolutt, fullstendig, ubetinget

*Polish:* całkowity

*Portuguese (Brazil):* absoluto

*Portuguese (Portugal):* absoluto

*Romanian:* absolut, deplin, total

*Russian:* абсолютный

*Slovak:* absolútny

*Slovenian:* popoln

*Spanish:* absoluto

*Swedish:* absolut, fullständig

*Turkish:* tam

*See also:* absolutely

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*Merriam-Webster's Medical Dictionary – Cite This Source – Share This*

Main Entry: **ab·so·lute**

Pronunciation: "ab-s&- 'lüt

Function: *adjective*

1 : pure or relatively free from mixture <*absolute methanol*>

2 : relating to, measured on, or being a temperature scale based on absolute zero <*absolute temperature*>

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*Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Law* – [Cite This Source](#) – [Share This](#)

Main Entry: **ab·so·lute**

Function: *adjective*

1 **a** : free from qualification, condition, exception, or restriction

<rights that even seem *absolute* have these qualifications — *Long v. Rockwood*, 277 U.S. 142 (1927)> —see also *absolute ownership* at

[OWNERSHIP](#) —compare [QUALIFIED b in the civil law of Louisiana](#) :

having or allowing no legal effect <an *absolute* impediment>

2 : final and not liable to modification —sometimes used after the word it modifies <divorce *absolute*> —compare [NISI](#) —**ab·so·lute·ly**  
*adverb*

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**Absolute**

Ab"so\*lute\, a. [L. absolutus, p. p. of absolvere: cf. F. absolu. See [Absolve](#).]

1. Loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unrestricted; unconditional; as, absolute authority, monarchy, sovereignty, an absolute promise or command; absolute power; an absolute monarch.

2. Complete in itself; perfect; consummate; faultless; as, absolute perfection; absolute beauty.

So absolute she seems, And in herself complete. --Milton.

3. Viewed apart from modifying influences or without comparison with other objects; actual; real; -- opposed to [relative](#) and [comparative](#); as, absolute motion; absolute time or space.

Note: Absolute rights and duties are such as pertain to man in a state of nature as contradistinguished from relative rights and duties, or such as pertain to him in his social relations.

4. Loosed from, or unconnected by, dependence on any other being; self-existent; self-sufficing.

Note: In this sense God is called the Absolute by the Theist. The term is also applied by the Pantheist to the universe, or the total of all existence, as only capable of relations in its parts to each other and to the whole, and as dependent for its existence and its phenomena on its mutually depending forces and their laws.

5. Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned; non-relative.

Note: It is in dispute among philosopher whether the term, in this sense, is not applied to a mere logical fiction or abstraction, or whether the absolute, as thus defined, can be known, as a reality, by the human intellect.

To Cusa we can indeed articulately trace, word and thing, the recent philosophy of the absolute. --Sir W. Hamilton.

6. Positive; clear; certain; not doubtful. [R.]

I am absolute 't was very Cloten. --Shak.

7. Authoritative; peremptory. [R.]

The peddler stopped, and tapped her on the head, With absolute

8. (Chem.) Pure; unmixed; as, absolute alcohol.

9. (Gram.) Not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government; as, the case absolute. See Ablative absolute, under Ablative.

Absolute curvature (Geom.), that curvature of a curve of double curvature, which is measured in the osculating plane of the curve.

Absolute equation (Astron.), the sum of the optic and eccentric equations.

Absolute space (Physics), space considered without relation to material limits or objects.

Absolute terms. (Alg.), such as are known, or which do not contain the unknown quantity. ---Davies & Peck.

Absolute temperature (Physics), the temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermo-dynamic principles, and reckoned from the absolute zero.

Absolute zero (Physics), the beginning, or zero point, in the scale of absolute temperature. It is equivalent to -273[deg] centigrade or -459.4[deg] Fahrenheit.

Syn: Positive; peremptory; certain; unconditional; unlimited; unrestricted; unqualified; arbitrary; despotic; autocratic.

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**Absolute**

Ab"so\*lute\, n. (Geom.) In a plane, the two imaginary circular points at infinity; in space of three dimensions, the imaginary circle at infinity.

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**Absolute**

Cur"va\*tu're\ (k?r"v?-t?r; 135), n. [L. *curvatura*. See Curve.]

1. The act of curving, or the state of being bent or curved; a curving or bending, normal or abnormal, as of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction; a bend; a curve. ---Cowper.

The elegant curvature of their fronds. ---Darwin.

2. (Math.) The amount of degree of bending of a mathematical curve, or the tendency at any point to depart from a tangent drawn to the curve at that point.

Aberrancy of curvature (Geom.), the deviation of a curve from a circular form.

Absolute curvature. See under Absolute.

Angle of curvature (Geom.), one that expresses the amount of curvature of a curve.

Chord of curvature. See under Chord.

Circle of curvature. See Osculating circle of a curve, under Circle.

Curvature of the spine (Med.), an abnormal curving of the spine, especially in a lateral direction.

Radius of curvature, the radius of the circle of curvature, or osculatory circle, at any point of a curve.

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**Absolute**

E\*qua"tion\, n. [L. aequatio an equalizing: cf. F. [e]quation equation. See Equate.]

1. A making equal; equal division; equality; equilibrium.

Again the golden day resumed its right, And ruled in just equation with the night. --Rowe.

2. (Math.) An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them; as, a binomial equation; a quadratic equation; an algebraic equation; a transcendental equation; an exponential equation; a logarithmic equation; a differential equation, etc.

3. (Astron.) A quantity to be applied in computing the mean place or other element of a celestial body; that is, any one of the several quantities to be added to, or taken from, its position as calculated on the hypothesis of a mean uniform motion, in order to find its true position as resulting from its actual and unequal motion.

Absolute equation. See under Absolute.

Equation box, or Equational box, a system of differential gearing used in spinning machines for regulating the twist of the yarn. It resembles gearing used in equation clocks for showing apparent time.

Equation of the center (Astron.), the difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse.

Equations of condition (Math.), equations formed for deducing the true values of certain quantities from others on which they depend, when different sets of the latter, as given by observation, would yield different values of the quantities sought, and the number of equations that may be found is greater than the number of unknown quantities.

Equation of a curve (Math.), an equation which expresses the relation between the co[<sup>o</sup>]rdinates of every point in the curve.

Equation of equinoxes (Astron.), the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinox.

Equation of payments (Arith.), the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times.

Equation of time (Astron.), the difference between mean and apparent time, or between the time of day indicated by the sun, and that by a perfect clock going uniformly all the year round.

Equation clock or watch, a timepiece made to exhibit the differences between mean solar and apparent solar time. --Knight.

Normal equation. See under Normal.

and the true qualities or peculiarities in the observer; particularly the difference, in an average of a large number of observation, between the instant when an observer notes a phenomenon, as the transit of a star, and the assumed instant of its actual occurrence; or, relatively, the difference between these instants as noted by two observers. It is usually only a fraction of a second; --- sometimes applied loosely to differences of judgment or method occasioned by temperamental qualities of individuals.

Theory of equations (Math.), the branch of algebra that treats of the properties of a single algebraic equation of any degree containing one unknown quantity.

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**Absolute**

Space\ (sp[=a]s), n. [OE. space, F. espace, from L. spatium space; cf. Gr. spa<sup>n</sup> to draw, to tear; perh. akin to E. span. Cf. Expatiate.]

1. Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; that which makes extended objects conceivable and possible.

Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor motion. ---Locke.

2. Place, having more or less extension; room.

They gave him chase, and hunted him as hare; Long had he no space to dwell [in]. ---R. of Brunne.

While I have time and space. ---Chaucer.

3. A quantity or portion of extension; distance from one thing to another; an interval between any two or more objects; as, the space between two stars or two hills; the sound was heard for the space of a mile.

Put a space betwixt drove and drove. ---Gen. xxxii. 16.

4. Quantity of time; an interval between two points of time; duration; time. "Grace God gave him here, this land to keep long space." ---R. of brunne.

Nine times the space that measures day and night. ---Milton.

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer space of repentance. ---Tillotson.

5. A short time; a while. [R.] "To stay your deadly strife a space." ---Spenser.

6. Walk; track; path; course. [Obs.]

This ilke [same] monk let old things pace, And held after the new world the space. ---Chaucer.

7. (print.) (a) A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, --- used to separate words or letters. (b) The distance or interval between words or letters in the lines, or between lines, as in books.

Note: Spaces are of different thicknesses to enable the compositor to arrange the words at equal distances from each other in the same line.

staff.

Absolute space, Euclidian space, etc. See under Absolute, Euclidian, etc.

Space line (Print.), a thin piece of metal used by printers to open the lines of type to a regular distance from each other, and for other purposes; a lead. --Hansard.

Space rule (Print.), a fine, thin, short metal rule of the same height as the type, used in printing short lines in tabular matter.

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**Absolute**

Tem"per\*a\*tūre\, n. [F. temp[er]ature, L. temperatura due measure, proportion, temper, temperament.]

1. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

The best composition and temperature is, to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit, dissimulation in seasonable use, and a power to feign, if there be no remedy. --Bacon.

Memory depends upon the consistence and the temperature of the brain. --I. Watts.

2. Freedom from passion; moderation. [Obs.]

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth, Most goodly temperature you may descry. --Spenser.

3. (Physics) Condition with respect to heat or cold, especially as indicated by the sensation produced, or by the thermometer or pyrometer; degree of heat or cold; as, the temperature of the air; high temperature; low temperature; temperature of freezing or of boiling.

4. Mixture; compound. [Obs.]

Made a temperature of brass and iron together. --Holland.

Absolute temperature. (Physics) See under Absolute.

Animal temperature (Physiol.), the nearly constant temperature maintained in the bodies of warm-blooded (homoiothermal) animals during life. The ultimate source of the heat is to be found in the potential energy of the food and the oxygen which is absorbed from the air during respiration. See Homoiothermal.

Temperature sense (Physiol.), the faculty of perceiving cold and warmth, and so of perceiving differences of temperature in external objects. --H. N. Martin.

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**Absolute**

Ze"ro\, n.; pl. Zeros or Zeroes. [F. z[er]o, from Ar. [c]afrun, [c]ifrun, empty, a cipher. Cf. Cipher.]

1. (Arith.) A cipher; nothing; naught.

2. The point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences.

Note: Zero in the Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer, and in the Réaumur thermometer, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of the Fahrenheit thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077[deg] on the Fahrenheit scale. See Illustr. of Thermometer.

3. Fig.: The lowest point; the point of exhaustion; as, his patience had nearly reached zero.

Absolute zero. See under Absolute.

Zero method (Physics), a method of comparing, or measuring, forces, electric currents, etc., by so opposing them that the pointer of an indicating apparatus, or the needle of a galvanometer, remains at, or is brought to, zero, as contrasted with methods in which the deflection is observed directly; -- called also null method.

Zero point, the point indicating zero, or the commencement of a scale or reckoning.

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